# VENUS' TRANSIT.

The Numerous Observations at an End.

PROFESSOR FRISBEE'S LETTER.

Progress of the Ancients in the Pursuit of Astronomical Science.

To-day the astronomical event of the nineteenth the second your of morning the planet Venus had described her track between the earth and the sun; 500 telescopes were uplifted and directed to-ward her during her journey across, and many thousands of spectators the world over eagerly canned the phenomenon.

At this writing the news is being carried to

every country of the varied success which the expeditions met with in their observations. Contrasting the marvellous progress of astronomical lore in the present with its checkered career during the vicissitudes of the past, in these philosophic days, when men yearn for a knowledge of the origin and causes of things, it may be well to see how our ancesters long centuries ago laid the foundations of what universally deemed the most beautiful of ill the physical sciences. As in the Christian philosophy we are told that the tidings of the Innt God were first made known to guileless shepherds at Bethiehem when they beheld aloft an arms of angelic spirits, warbing in celestial song the coming of a New King among men, so also do we learn that the elements of the noble science of astronomy were originally gathered by simple shepherds, who whiled their happy days away in midst of their flocks upon the plains of Chaldea. More than 3,000 years ago these artless but poetical beings, during the long watches of the night, were led to contemplate the sublime spectacle of a sky whose height and breadth were known only to the immortal gods, and of those tiny silver spheres glowing far off in the im-penetrable void which divided earth from the peaceful realms of the supernatural powers—from those steep heights of the immeasurable spaces, no messenger came save an occasional comet descending from the regions of the Milky Wav, swooping sunward with amazing ranidity, inspiring the sons of earth with awe and dread at the mysteries of the universe, and then flying away into infinite space, never again, perhaps, to return. From time to time, no bt, those unlettered men of old beheld, with increased astonishment, the fickle showers of alling stars, of whose origin they could conjecture little. Taese inexplicable phenomena, compined with the waving streams of the Aurora Boreaus, the beauty of the clouds and the rainbow and the waxing or waning moon, the glories never fading sun, could not fail to inquee reflection upon the nature and origin of The Jewish philosophers tell us that Adam himself received from the Creator a knowledge of the uses of the heavenly orbs. The celebrated historian Josephus ascribes to Seth and his descendants a proficiency in this department of knowledge, and mentions pillars of brick and stone on which they had engraved many of the principles of astronomical science. The same writer avers that length of days was given them in order that they might learn astronomy and geometry, which it would take six hundred years to master. From this it would appear that our anestors before the flood must have reached a higher grade in the science than was attained for many sequent years. Among the Chinese the Jesuit missionaries have discovered numerous records of the high antiquity of their astronomy. We have good authority that as far back as the 120th year before the Christian era the Chinese made catalogues of the stars, grouped them into constellations and discovered the whereabouts of the autumnal and vernal equinoxes, as well as the true length of our solar year. Upward of 1,000 years before the same period, Tcheon-Cong, the most skilful astronomer that ever fived in that country, devoted whole nights to the study of the celestral spheres and the phenomena of occultations and eclipses. At the present day that Oriental race does not possess the same reputation, one of their rulers having issued a decree ordering all the books in the empire to be burned, except such as related to medicine and agriculture. After the capture of Babylon by Alexander there were found in the city accounts of astronomical observations during 1,900 years, which must have been begun 100 years after the Deluge. The fundamental event in the history of Hindoo astronomy is an apparent meeting of the sun and moon, which took place in the year \$102 B. C. At the present day the Indians calculate eclipses from observances that were made 5,000 years ago. Their celebrated observatory at Benares affords a striking proof of Hindoo knowledge of the starry heavens. Among the Brahmins the science dourished with vigor, and in one of of the high antiquity of their astronomy. edge of the starry heavens. Among the Brahming the science nourished with vigor, and in one of their old poems, still extant, sir Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of attraction is anticipated in obscure strains. The learning of early Greece in the same field may be inferred from Homer's description of the shield of Achilles, on which the heavenly artist engraved earth and heaven, as Pope translates:—

Pope translates:—
Th' unwearied sun, the moon completely round.
The starry light that heaven's high convex crowned,
The Pleiah, Hyada and the Narthern Team,
And great Orion's more rerulgent beam.
To which around the axic of the say.
The Bear revolving points his golden eye,
Still aimes exalted on th' etheress plain,
Nor bathes his biazing forehead in the main.

Nor bathes his bizzing forehead in the main.

The Egyptian priests, through the celebrated Ptolemy, have handed down to us in the "Almagest" a summary of the astronomical progress of the pre-Christian times. This work was saved from the dames at Alexandria, and through the agency thereof, in despite of the wars and burbarism of the early ages, the science has been enabled to attain the hourishing stage of the present day. A review of the great results of the present transit observations is given by Professor Frisble, of St. Fraicus Xavier's College, who has an admirable observationy and a powerful refracting telescope with which he pursues the study of the science. The satier day students of Yaie College will recognize the style of an old associate.

Letter from Protessor Frisbee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-Though the actual transit of Venus over the sun's disc for the year 1874 has already become a matter of the past, the astronomer's work has but begun. The telegraph will soon bring us intelligence of the weather at each station and the times of the ingress and egress; later, too, we will have photographs of the transit during each second, and from all this we will doubtless learn much. But the main problem—the determination of the sun's distance from the earth-cannot be known for some time, probably not before 1876. At many of the stations the observers will remain at least three months more to determine accu rately their longitude, for without this the mere observation of the time of the internal and external contact of Venus with the sun is of little avail. While waiting for news from the different stations, and for the determination of longitude, it will certainly not be amiss to place before your readers the results and advantages hoped to be obtained from the observation of this transit. By thus briefly calling them to mind we shall be better prepared to appreciate the results when they reach us, and the cause of failure, if any such there should prove to be.

And, first, astronomers hope by means of the transit to obtain more accurately than ever before the sun's horizontal parallax, and thus the distance of the sun and planets from the earth. What the parallax is and how to enable us to find the solar distance was so well and thoroughly ex-plained in your issue of the 30th uit, that i need not repeat it here. There is, however, an opinion pretty widely spread abroad that the transit will certainly enable us to know the solar distance more accurately than at present. This opinion is premature, and may prove erroneous. Only after the present transit will we be able to pronounce upon it. The transits observed in 1761 and 1769 surely did not settle the sun's distance, but gave a result differing by 4,000,000 of miles from the solar distance as determined by other methods. The value of the parallax, as then determined by Bessel, was 8.57 seconds, making the sun's distance from the earth about 95,000,000 of miles, and this is the number given in nearly all our text books on astronways of finding the distance of the sun, all inde-pendent of the transit of Venus and of each other, and they agree in making the parallax greater

than Bessel's number. I subjoin these different

of 1769 namely 3.57 seconds was too small, and as all the other methods substantially agreed there must have been at error either in the observation or the subsequent collation. Indeed, astronomers had begun to lose all confidence in finding the bad begun to lose all confidence in finding the sun's distance by a transit of Venus till but a few years ago Mr. Stone rediscussed the observations of 1769. He found that by taking into account the remarks of the different observers the observations all agreed, and, besides, the value of the solar paraliax thus deduced was proved to be 8.9 seconds, agreeing with the values given in our table above. The error, then, was not due to the observers, but to Encke and Bessel, who falled to take into account all the remarks of the observers. As thus corrected, the transit of 1769 gave us the sun's distance as 91.380,000 miles, but we have no right to say that it affords us a more accurate means than any of the other six, as given above. Indeed, it will be one of the most interesting problems of this transit to see how near the paraliax will come to what is known from other methods, and we may be sure that if it is found to differ much it will not be reined on. The remarks made by the observers of '50, which Stone was the first to duly appreciate, had reference to the "olack drop," and this is the next matter and perhaps the most important to be looked for in this transit.

Second—What caused the phenomena of '69, known as the "black drop" "ligament" or "infensive and the answers soon to come to us, permit me to briefly explain what is meant by the "black drop," It was of the greatest consequence stand the answers soon to come to us, permit me to briefly explain what is meant by the "black drop," It was of the greatest consequence to the observers of 1769 to determine the exact instant that Venus touched the units edge (external contact) as well as the instant it left the edge (internal contact), and was seen completely as a black spot on the sun. But at the very time of internal contact venus did not leave the sun sharply, but appeared length ened out like a ninepin, or with a black drop appended. Of course, it was impossible on this account to find the instant of internal contact venus did not leave the sun sharply, stance by a transit of Venus till but a few

pended. Of course, it was impossible on this account to find the instant on internal contact with precision; they did the best they could, however, and left the remarks which. Stone took into account, and thus arrived at an approximately correct result.

Various causes have been assigned for this remarkable phenomenon. Much oi it, we are inclined to believe, was due to what is known to physicists as irradiation, which a very simple experiment any one of your readers can perform will amply illustrate. Take two pieces of paper of the same size, one black, the other white; they may be of any shape, but it would be better to cut them round so as to represent the solar disc; assure yourself that bey are of the same size by placing one over the other. Now piace the black circle on a sheet of white paper and the white circle on a sheet of white paper and the white circle on a sheet of white paper and the white circle on a sheet of white paper and the white circle on a sheet of white paper and the white circle on a sheet of white papers is represented by the same size as the black, will appear the larger. In a word, the white object appears larger than it really is. This phenomenon is known as irradiation, and is quite perceptible in the appearance of the moon when two or three days old, the brightly illuminated crescent seeming to extend beyond the darker portion of the diac and hold it in its grasp. In the same way the bright sun projected on the comparatively dark beavens seems larger than he really is. Now when Venus comes in contact with the apparent edge of the sun and is about to leave it, she annut out part of the light from immediately after ner, which would form the larger irradiated circumference. The light being thus shut of, no irradiation and the sun and is about to leave it, she annut out part of the light from immediately after ner, which would form the larger irradiated circumference. The light from immediately after ner, which would form the larger irradiated circumference. The light from immediately

the voyage and at the various stations, and that by some of the first scientific men and best trained observers of the world. More will thus be accurately known about the meteorology of the world and valuable facts collected to be nereafter collated, leading eventually to a more certain knowledge of the laws of storms, in which so great an avance has been made during the past twenty-five years. Naturalists, too, have been appointed to accompany some of the expeditions, and special lunds have oeen granted them for the collection of specimens. As the natural history of many of the stations is but little known our museums and cabinets will be thus enriched with new and valuable treasures. So there can be but little doubt that, besides astronomy, science in general will profit largely from these expeditions. Such then, briefly, are the main results to be looked for from the observations on the transit of Venus and some of the advantages certain to accurate knowledge of the sun's distance from us and the other planets. Second—An explanation of the "black drop" appended to Venus when leaving the internal contact. Third—The preserving of the appearance of the results by photography, never before applied to so great extent to the solution of any scientific problem. Fourth—The advantages to navigation and astronomy from a more accurate determination of the longitude. Fifth and lastly—The collateral advantages to science in general from the meteorological observations and collection of rare and valuable specimens. Hopting that these and many other results and advantages will accrue from this transit of Venus, I remain, very respectfully fours.

St. Francis Xavier's College, Dec. 8, 1874.

## THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening, at the rooms in Twentyseventh street, General Sandford in the chair, The secretary read the minutes of the last meet ing, which were confirmed. Reports were read suggesting the propriety of securing larger iorary accommodation and of increasing the use-

fuiness of the association.

The report of the Treasurer showed that there was now to the credit of the general fund, in-

cluding the library fund, \$18,916 35. The Committee on Admissions reported favora ably in regard to the following gentlemen :- John H. Turner, William P. Ketchum, George C. Moses

H. Turner, William P. Ketchum, George C. Moses and Frederick A. Peil.

A bailot was taken. Fifty-eight votes were cast, and the candidates for admission above named were all admitted.

The Churman said that by the eleventh article of the bylaws a committee of nine was to be elected by ballot as a Committee on Nominations, each member having the power to vote jor three members of the committee, and the nine having the largest number of votes were to be such committee.

mittee.
Tellers having been appointed and a ballot taken
the gentlemen whose names are given below were

the gentiemen whose names are given below were elected:—
Irab. Warren, William G. Choate, B. N. Harrison, Charles H. Tweed, John E. Parsons, Joseph B. Lawrence, Chiford A. Hand, James G. Carter, Robert W. de Forest.
The following gentiemen were ballotted for and elected as Audit Committee:—Albon P. Man, Grosvenor S. Hubbard and William A. Darling.
On the motion of Mr. Henry Nicholi the following resolution was adopted unanimonaly:—
Resolved, that the special committee on the subject of procuring a new building report at the next meeting of this association what action has been taken by them in the matter since their last meeting.

The association then adjourned.

## A CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

On Monday evening the remains of a female child of recent birth were found lying in the hail-way of the dwelling No. 74 West Fifty-fifth street.

#### PIGEON SHOOTING.

Two Matches at the Brooklyn Shooting Club Grounds. Long Island-The Brothers Van Buren the Winners.

Brothers Van Buren the Winners.

Two very interesting shooting matches came off yesterday afternoon at Dexter'a, on the Jamaica road, the headquarters of the Brooklyn shooting Club, and the spot where the late Hiram Woodruff resided at the time of his death. The place is well known, as there is scarcely a horseman of any note in the land that has not visited Hiram Woodruff's hostelry, when that famous driver was training and driving such horses as Dexter, the Auburn horse, lady Emma, Festinaught and others of note. But the place has changed greatly during the past seven years, and now, instead of being the school of equine celebrities, and the home of the great master with the reins, it is now devoted to preparing pigeons for pot-pie through the process of paring pigeons for pot-pie through the pro-shooting matches.

The first match that took place yesterday afternoon was between T. C. Van Buren and Moses Bayliss, for \$500, at fifty birds each, thirty yards rise and eighty yards boundary. The English of shot, were the other parts of the conditions of the match. Mr. Van Buren shot with a Grant double-barrelled breech loader, twelve gauge, central fire, while Mr. Bayliss used a doublebarrelled breech loader of twelve gauge, central fire, made by G. T. Abbey, of Chicago. Mr. B. De Forest acted as referee. M. Van Buren performed the duty of ampire for his brother and J. W. Birdseye filled the same office for Mr. Bayliss. The betting on the match while the preliminaries were being arranged was much in favor of Bayliss, twenty to tweive being offered without takers. After the shooting of a few birds, however, the besting changed in favor of Mr. Van Buren, and he had the call in the betting to the end.

THE SHOOTING.

Tossing for the start, Mr. Bayliss had to open the ball. This he did by missing his first bird with both barrels, the bird driving away rapidly in the lace of the high wind that prevailed during the atternoon, and which in many instances helped birds, too, were very setive and hard to kill. Mr. Van Buren broke the wing of his first bird, and it was gathered. Mr. Bayliss killed his second bird quickly, near the trap, and Mr. Van Buren lost his by its driving away with the wind after being hard hit, to be knocked down by the "pot hunters" outhis third bird very close to the traps, both rapid shots. The fourth bird, for Mr. Bayliss, was a driver, but he killed him skilfully, while Mr. Van Bu-ren missed both barrels at a quartering bird to the right. The gentlemen bit their fifth birds hard, but they got out of bounds before they fell. Mr. Van Buren killed his sixth bird at the trap, while Mr. Bayliss lost his after knocking it down apparently dead. When being gathered the pigeon parently dead. When being gathered the pigeon revived and dew away. Mr. Bayliss knocked his seventh bird over with the first barrel as it was arriving away from the trap, close to the ground, while Mr. Van Buren killed his on the trap, and "no bird" was called by the referee. He was given another one, which he quickly killed and scored. The eighth was missed by Bayliss and killed by Van Buren. Mr. Bayliss made a capital shot at his mith bird, killing it at long range, as it quartered to the right, and Mr. Van Buren knocked his over the moment it arose from the trap. Each gentlemen killed his tenth bird finely. Bayliss missed both barrels at a driving bird and Mr. Van Buren lost his by bad retrieving, when the bird was badly wounded. The twelfth birds were both misses. The thirteenth was killed by Van Buren, but missed by Bayliss. The latter gentleman killed his fourteenth bird close to the trap, and Mr. Van Buren again knocked his over before the bird was on the wing, and again "no bird" was decided by the referee. Mr. Van Buren was given another pigeon, but this be missed with both barrels. The fitteenth bird was too fass for Mr. Bayliss' shot, and flew away to the outsiders, where he received a volley irom a dozen guns, which brought him down to be jought over and torn to pieces by his captors. Mr. Van Buren kocked ms bird down, but by slow retrieving the bird recovered so as to get out of bounds before he gave up the ghost, Mr. Bayliss missed his sexuententh bird, while Mr. Van Buren killed his quickly. Mr. Bayliss missed his seventeenth very quickly at the trap, and Mr. Van Buren missed both barrels at a rapid quarterer to the right. The eighteenth pair were killed quickly and the nineteenth were missed, both beling rapid drivers that fiew close to the ground. Mr. Bayliss missed both barrels at a rapid quarter to the right. The eighteenth pair were killed quickly and the nineteenth were missed, both beling rapid drivers that fiew close to the grounds. The gentlemen killed their twenty-first birds very quick

twenty-third birds were both well kined, and bayhas killed his twenty-tourth very cleverly, while
Van Buren's escaped after being badly wounded.
The twenty-fifth was missed by Bayliss and killed
by Van Buren.

Half of the match having been shot, and Mr. Van
Buren leading two birds, the odds on him was 2
to 1. Both gentiemen killed their twenty-sixth
birds, and Bayliss killed his twenty-seventh, while
Van Buren lost his after hitting it hard with both
charges of shot. Van then killed and Bayliss
missed an easy bird, which quartered slowly to
the right. Both gentiemen killed their twentyminth birds quickly at the traps. Bayliss missed
an easy incoming bird with both barrels, and Van
Buren, for the third time, killed a bird before it
rose from the trap and another was given him,
which he knocked over as soon as it flew. The
thirty-first and thirty-second birds were missed by
both gentiemen, and Bayliss missed five more in
succession, while Van Buren missed three and
killed two. Bayliss killed his thirty-eighth
bird finely at long range, as the bird flew
rapidly to the right, and Van Buren missed both
barrels at a secuningly easy one to hit. Bayliss
missed his thirty-ninth oird with both barrels,
while Van Buren killed his bird on the trap, and
bad to shoot at another one, as that, like kip Van
Winkle's "nip," didn't count. The next bird given
Mr. Van Buren he missed. Bayliss killed his fortyfirst bird, while Van Buren's went out of boands
full of shot. Bayliss missed bis forty-second with
both barrels. When Mr. Van Buren said "Ready!
Puil!" his gun was not cocked. He stiempted to
puil the trigger; but, quickly discovering what
was the matter, he soon cocked the gun and fred
at the pigeon, which was high in the air and a
long way off. The bird instantly fell, straight down,
dead, and from the snot where he lay alter the
iall to where Mr. Van Buren stood the distance
was found to be sixty-three yards. The bird was
plucked and two shot were found close together
near the heart. This was a capital shot and rece

Bayliss' 23. The following is a

The following is a SUMMARY.

BROOKLYN SHOOTING CLUB GROUNDS, LONG ISLAND, Dec. 7, 1874.—Shooting maten \$500, English rules, five traps, 30 yards rise, 30 yards boundary, 1% ounces shot, 12 gauge guns.

T. C. Yan Buren.—1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0,

25.

M. Bayliss—0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—killed, 23; missed, 27.

A match was then shot between Mr. M. Van Buren and I. M. Hickok for \$50, ten birds each, under the same rules as the previous match. They each killed six birds of the ten and made a tie of it; and after shooting at three birds each Mr. Van Buren killed three and won the match, Mr. Hickok only killing two. The following is the SUMMAKY. SAME DAY.—Match \$50, ten birds; same rules as

the previous match. M. Van Buren.—i, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—6 } tie {1, 1, 1 I. M. Ніскок.—0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1—6 } tie {1, 1, 1

#### DEATH OF MR. HUNTER. Autopsy on the Body.

Deputy Coroner Leo yesterday made a post-morem examination on the body of Mr. George Hunter, who died at the Anthony House, Broadand on the body several superficial bruises, but

way, under such peculiar circumstances. Dr. Leo the cause of death was compression of the orain, caused, apparently, as the doctor says, by a heavy fail from some height and striking on the right side of the head. All the internal organs exhibited more or less the free induigence in alcoholic liquors. Coroner Kessier has not yet examined any witnesses in the case, but will hold an inquest some day next week.

## TILLED ON THE TRACK.

At half-past six o'clock ast evening an old man, amed Patrick Brock, while crossing the Pennsylvanua Railroad at Warren street, Jersey City, was run over and had both his legs severed from his body. He lived only twenty minutes. Coroner Lynch ordered the removal of the body to Brady's Morgue and held the gateman to appear.

#### TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD.

Stephen Duboise's Benefit-Sherman, Clara G. and Mate and John Murphy

Stephen Duboise's benefit at Fleetwood Park was well attended yesterday. The day, although cold, was clear and bright. The track, however, was very heavy in places, especially so along the homestretch. The first race decided was that begun on Saturday between Murphy's Willie, Has-lett's Sherman and Trimble's Lady Trimble, which had been postponed after trotting five heats, of which Willie had won two and Sherman one, the other two heats being dead heats. Lany Trimble not having won a best in five she, under the rules, was debarred from starting yesterday. In the pools sold on the race before starting for the sixth heat Willie had the call over Sherman at the odds of 10 to 7. Both did well in the sixth judges called it a dead heat in 2:42. Willie was still the favorite, but Snerman winning the seventh very easily in 2:46 the betting changed to 10 to 5 on Sherman, who, under Dan Mace's skilful driving, won the eighth heat and race in 2:42. The following is a

SUMMARY.
PLEETWOOD PARK. N. Y., Dec. 5 and 8, 1874.—
Sweepstakes \$300; mile heats; best three in five, | Fig. |

Trimble ..... Time. First heat. 41½
Second heat. 41
Third heat. 41
Fourth heat. 41
Fifth heat. 40
Sixth heat. 39
Seventh heat. 40
Eighth heat. 41 THE TEAM BACE.

The first race on the regular programme was between Dan Mace's Clara G. and running mate and H. Waterson's Boy and running mate. Mace's team were the favorites at the odds of \$15 to \$10. They won the first heat very handsomely in 2:36, after which they were stoutly backed at the odds of \$20 to \$5. In the second heat Clara G. did badly in the first quarter, so that Manee, who was driving Waterson's team, got a good lead and kept it, winning the heat by two lengths in 2:33. This gave the backers of the Boy team renewed confidence, they paying as high as \$8 to \$20 for their choice. In the first half of the third heat Clara G, did so osdiy that at the half-mile pole Mace was fully 100 yards behind Manee. But, striking a trot, the way Mace Bent his team up the hill was a treat to those present, he beating Manee to the wire by a good two lengths in 2:31, some of the spectators timing the team as low down as 1:10 and 1:11 for the half mile. With such an exhibition of speed no one was willing to lay a dollar against Clara G, and her mate, they winning the fourth heat and race very easily in 2:29. Waterson's team, although beaten, is a good one. The running horse is, however, vastly inferior to Dan Mace's Harry Bassett No. 2. after which they were stoutly backed at the odds

First heat. 41 1:19 2:36
Second heat. 37½ 1:12½ 2:33
Third heat. 37½ 1:13 2:31
Fourth heat. 35½ 1:12 2:29

TIMING RACE.

The second regular race was a contest between drivers to see who could drive nearest to 3 minutes twice out of three times. The contestants were John Murphy, with Tip; Peter Manee, with Yellowstone; John Rogers. with Charley Green; Thomas Trimble, with Alice Grey; A. G. Fuller, with Roanoke, and L. Devoe, with Ice Gream. In the lew pools sold on the contest Murphy was the choice. After five trials Johnny was deelared the winner, although there is little doubt that John Rogers was nearer three minutes in the fifth trial than any of the others. The following are the relative places each horse finished in the five trials, nearest to 3 minutes:—

ELECTROCOL PART OF THE PAR

### TROTTING TROUBLES.

Meeting of the Board of Appeals of the National Association—Large Number of Cases To Be Disposed Of. The Board of Appeals of the National Ass

tion for the Promotion of the Interests of the American Trotting Turi convened at the Everett House, in this city, yesterday for the purpose of transacting business. The event attracted a fair attendance of gentlemen interested in the welfare and the purity of the turf, many of whom reside in distant sections of the Union. The following members of the Board were present:-Thoms J. Vail, Hartford, Conn.; C. J. Hamiin, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Woolley, Cincin-nati, Ohio; Gates H. Barnard, Troy. N. Y.; George Sturges, Philadelphia; Edwin Thorne, Thorndale, N. Y.; William Edwards, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel T. Payson, Brooklyn, N. Y. In a brief executive session, held in the early morning, Colonel Woolley was elected Chairman of the that when the Board adjourns it adjourn to meet at the same place on the third Tuesday of March, 1875. Without loss of time the old docket, which contained twenty-seven unfinished causes, was famous case of E. S. Stokes vs. Henry N. Smith. Mr. G. W. Dedrick, of Philadelphis, appeared for the respondent, and desired the case to proceed. Several years had passed since the event was originally called, and it was time that it was disposed of. Mr. Whitehead, counsel for Stokes, not prepared to go on, as he had not been able to secure certain affidavits, and therefore asked that it be continued. To a general continuance Mr. Dedrick strenuously objected, when the case was set down for nine o'clock this morning, and, under the decision of the Board, "must then be heard."

Next on the old docket which received attention was case No. 162-R. J. Wheeler, of Toledo, vs. Graves & Loomis, of Chicago, complaint in relation to the mare Clementine. Every turiman is acquainted with the facts of this prolonged matter, but they were quickly reviewed by the Board, and new matter to submit and was willing to let it

but they were quickly reviewed by the Board, and upon Mr. W. K. Loomis advising that he had no new matter to submit and was willing to let it rest on the papers submitted, the case was closed and taken under advisement. A decision will be reached during the week.

No. 192 (old docket). Fleetwood Park Association vs. W. G. McDonald.—Application for an order directing what disposition be made of a premium won by the bay geiding George H. Mitchell in the 2:39 class, May. 1874, and withheld under protest. This case was continued from the July meeting, when an order was made "that the Fleetwood Association deposit with the Treasurer of the National Association the \$450 in question, to be held by him subject to the flux action of the Board, and the parties be notified to appear at the next meeting of the Board and establish by proper evidence who are lawfully entitled to said money." Mr. Whitchead appeared for McDonald, when it was ascertained that the Fleetwood Association had never compiled with the order of the Board in the matter of paying the money into the flands of the national Treasurer. He asked the Board in the matter of paying the money into the flands of the national Treasurer. He asked the Board in the matter of paying the money into the flands of the national Treasurer. He asked the Board in the matter of paying the money into the flands of the national Treasurer were no respondents for Fleetwood Association, but it was finally agreed to give the drivers, W. H. Crawford and Peter Manee, who protested the golding Mitchell, dutil to-day to submit what proofs or affidavits they may have.

No. 219 (old docket). M. Roden vs. Goshen Driving Park Association—Application withdrawn by Roden.

There for the flands of the cases on the old docket that could then receive attention the new docket was called by Chairman Wooley, and it was found to be very formidable, containing no less than 100 cases, which it is expected will be adjudicated upon by the Board. As the reading proceeded the interested parties present an

PLE SHEET.

Insune of Ohio Boy and that his best time was 2:26%. Mr. White appeared for himself and submitted affidavits tracing Draper back since he was two years old or less. For three years and nine months Mr. White has owned the geiding in question, and he had never trotted better than 2:20. At that time he purchased Draper from his brother, A. S. White, of Redwood, Jefferson county, N. Y., who had bought him in June, 1866, then a two-year-old, of Charles Draper, of the latter place. In February, 1877, he was named Jack Draper, and sold to his present owner in February, 1870. He has never been owned by any other person. Edwin Draper, of Redwood, 20 nof Charles Draper, now deceased, also testified in sworn afficient to the facts above, when the Board closed the case and reserved decision.

No. 266. R. C. White, Watertown, N. Y. (ex parte)—Protest and complaints alleging fraudulent entry at Toronto, unt., of the black mare Christine Nilsson (formerly Polly Orook).—Mr. White submitted the lacts, during which it transpired that the association had suspended and fined the owner of the mare for the alleged wrong. Taken under advisement.

No. 242. E. J. Kline, Stracuse, N. Y., vs. Watins Driving Park Association—Appeal from an order of suspension.—Mr. Kline appeared and disputed the jurisdiction of the association inasimuch as it was not then a member of the National Association. He wished a ruining upon this point, and if adverse would rest his case upon the affidavits submitted, which go to show that the entry was conditional and not to be paid unless his horse started. The case will again be taken up to-day. Mr. Kline has deposited the entrance money, subject to the decision of the Board.

No. 237. E. C. Robinson, Springfield, Mass., vs. Woonsocket Agricultural Society of Rhode Island—Application for an order to pay him a premium due to him under a decision of the Board of Appeals.—Mr. Whitehead appeared for Robinson and asked that the order to made.

No. 290, Cinton County Agricultural and Horticultural Societ

the heckessary papers, asked that It he over duty the March meeting of the Board, which was allowed.

No. 31s. Harry Hamilton, New York, vs. Reghester Driving Park Association, Rochester, N. 7.—Appeal and claim for third and fourth premiums, on the ground that his chestnut geiding Unknown had distanced the horses to which these premiums were awarded.—Mr. Whitehead appeared for the claimant and advised that the gelding Unknown had trotted as above, was protested, but allowed to start, and in one of the heats distanced the horses which ultimately obtained third and fourth premiums. Rain then came on and the race was postponed until the next morning, when the judges, remembering that a protested horse winning a heat the distance is waived, allowed the distanced horses to again trot, with the result as stated. It also appears that the protest against Unknown was withdrawn dowing the race, the party making it fearing that he could not obtain sufficient proof to substantiate it. Taken under advisement.

Royal P. Stetson, Philadelphia, and mare Suise Kurtz vs. Galen Driving Park, Civie, N. Y., and Syracuse Driving Park, Syracuse, N. Y.,—Petition for the removal of suspension for non-oayment of entrance money.—Continued until March meeting. The Board at this juncture adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

### THE YOUTHFUL MAIL ROBBER.

Some Account of the Boy Carleton's Beginning in Crime—A Wonderful Prodigy of Sin.

New HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 8, 1874.

.In the Herald's issue of Sunday there appeared for the first time a brief story of the boy George Carleton, and the extraordinary method by which he gained possession of letters containing bank cheeks and other valuable mail matter from the Post Office in this city. It may be proper, perhaps, to state that the drop box in the Post Office marked "Southern and Western" was the place selected for operations. The orifice to this box is unusually large, and there is a wood slide provided, over which the letters find their way into the recepta-Carleton passed his hand through the ornice and stuck a number of brass pins into the wooden slide in such a manner as to intercept the letters in their downward progress; then, selecting a moters as had lodged against the pins. In this way were captured twenty or thirty letters, perhaps more. Young Carleton reached this city from New York on November 28 and put up at the Union Hotel. His actions excited some suspicion from the fact that he was alone and exhibited a precocity not usual with boys at the age of fifteen, in particular when they are among strangers and in a strange city. The clerk of the hotel was accordingly instructed to watch the boy. In doing so an acquaintance sprang up, during which the clerk got into the boy's confidence and drew from him a slowing account of his previous life in Brooklyn. where, according to his story, he had engaged with another boy in the business of peddling kerosune oil, going around from house to house.

On one occasion, at a house in Williams. On one occasion, at a house in Williamsburg, he saw \$185 in bilis lying upon a window sill
and, watching his chances, stoie the roll and
made good his escape. He was afterward seen by
a detective on the street, but was not molested.
His companion was captured and locked up. This
their took piace on or about November 20. Upon
the arrest of his confederate young Carleton was
advised by his parefuls to go to New York
and keep out of sight. While in New
York Carletou's lather wrote to him
to come to this city, as the demade good his escape. He was afterward seen by a detective on the street, but was not molested. His companion was captured and locked up. This their took place on or about November 20. Upon the arrest of his confederate young Carleton was advised by his parents to go to New York and keep out of sight. While in New York Carleton's father wrote to him to come to this city, as the detectives were after bim. When he arrived he was accompanied by a strange man, who stated to the proprietor of the hotel that the had might want to stay two or three weeks and all his bills would be promptly paid. Last Thursday the boy received a fetter as follows, brought to him by a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad:—

stay two or three weeks and all his bills would be promptly paid. Last Thursday the boy received a letter as follows, brought to him by a brakeman on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad:—

Dear Sox—I wrote a letter to you this a. M., sending money for you to come down to New York and meet the forty-second street depot. I am afraid that the follow that I sent it by has not seen you, and if you should receive this you need not come down until you see mother or I. She expects to go to New Haven tonight of to-morrow; so don't you go away from the hotel of Mrx. Hosmer's. Wherever you are you will see one of us. Be a good boy, and den't do anything wrong to cause mother any more frouble. From your affectionate father.

The reception of this letter and its perusal by the hotel cierk as the boy's confidant caused a closer watch of the boy to be kept, but it could not be determined that he had committed any orime here. Last Friday, however, as already stated in the Hrand, the had committed any orime here. Last Friday, however, as already stated in the Hrand, the had committed any orime here. Last Friday, however, as already stated in the Hrand, the had committed any orime here. Last Friday, however, as already stated in the Hrand, the had committed any orime here. Last Friday, however, as already stated in the Hrand, however, as already from the city, teiling him to go equal shares if he got anything on it. The last friday however, as already from the city, teiling him to go equal shares if he got anything on it. The last friday however, as already from the city, teiling him to go equal shares if he got anything on it. The last friday however, as already from the city, teiling him to go down the check which Carleady and the same firm. The hotel city according hours; but he met the bank teiler, to whom he show

## CORNER STONE LAYING.

In Newark yesterday, in presence of about 4,000 people, Bishop Corrigan laid the foundation stone of St. Augustine's German Roman Catholic church on the corner of Sussex avenue and Jay street. There was quite an imposing society parade, with cands of music. An address was delivered by the pastor, Rev. Fathar York

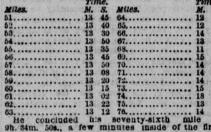
### THE GREAT WALK.

The Second Day of Professor Judd's Wonderful Feat.

PUBLIC INTEREST INCREASING.

Professor Judd is still perambulating around the

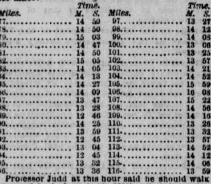
Rink at about the same gait that he struck on his first mile, and is just as fresh as when he started No man ever commenced an undertaking of the same magnitude with better prospects, and when Sunday comes he will be pretty close on his 500 miles unless delayed by some unforeseen accident. On Monday night he continued walking until he concluded his fity-eighth mile at 11h. 52m. 28s., and then he retired to room, took a tepid bath and went to bed, but did not resi very well as his mind was a little preoccupied with his business affairs. He got up shortly after four P. M. and, calling his trainer, Harry Edwards, was rubbed down and brought on the track. He was little slow in getting to work, but as soon as he loosened out a little he struck his regular gait and appeared to be in pretty good spirits. He walked his first five miles slower than usual by some two or three minutes, making the distance in 1h. 6m. 11s., and then he quickened his pace, making his next mile in 12m. 42s., which he followed with 12m. 14s. Shortly before seven A. M. he stopped for breakfast and ate a steak, cooked rare, and some boiled rice. He was hand rubbed was rather dull during the morning, as the specjudges' stand; but after eight A. M. they began to drop in, one by one, on their way down town to peared to encourage Judd, as he walked with more life and vim and made a little better time. The following is the continuation of the summary



more life and vim and made a little better time. The following is the continuation of the summary of the inlies walked up to the close of his first twenty-four hours.

### Time. Time. Time.

#### Time. Ti



## HEALTH AFFAIRS.

Vaccination To Be Actively Continued. The Board of Health, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, appointed a corps of assistant sanitary inspectors to visit throughout the community and vaccinate those who have not already secured that safeguard against the infection of smallpox. Since the beginning of this month there have been eighty-six new cases of smallpox reported. A glance at the map kept by the Sanitary Superintendent, Dr. Day, discovers that the disease is mainly confined by the precautions of the health officers to the eastern side of the city, above Houston street, In its irruptions into the western section it has not stricken more than one-third as many persons as on the opposite side. That portion of the city lying below Canal street still enjoys almost entire freedom from the destroying disease. This fact ought to demonstrate to its most strenuous oppo-

ireedom from the destroying disease. This fact ought to demonstrate to its most strendous opponent the EPPICACY OF VACCINATION.

Last year the Sixth ward was a breeding place for the disease. It inred there, and the people nourished it with unclean lives. Finally a sanitary corps went through the district and vaccinated hundreds of its inhabitants. They cimbed to down-tumbling garrets, where there was dirt in plenty, and they descended to loui cellars, where filth covered everything: and in one day they scarified the arms of more than 400 people. The residents of the district have scarcely adopted more healthy habits since, jet they are free of the smallopa. Vaccination must, therefore, be their protective. Since the beginning of the month there has been but one new dase of smallipox below Canal street. On the west side, during the same time, there nave been twenty-three cases. Only one of these is located in the plague-stricken Deaf and Dumb Asylum on 15th street. The remainder of the eighty-six flew cases in the entire city have occurred east of Broadway, and most of them along First, Second and Third avenues.

Diphtheria has proved 2 more prevalent disease than the smallopa. They are thus alluded to by Dr. Elisha Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, in his report presented yesterday:—

Diphtheria continues its unequal prevalence in the central district of the city, between the Fourth and the seventh avenues, from 187th street to the Battery, and in all south of Broome street. This disease makes no mark as an epidemic. Only two fatal cases have occurred in the centre district south of Canal, Mulberry and James streets during the past three weeks while in the region of the months, its greet fatality and nasten the externination of this malady, it is a duty due to the public health in every city and village, and every school and public institution in the state, on make known the precautionary measures for the prevention of destructive diseases. The full application of these prevention of destructive diseases.

The following table shows the number of cases of contagious diseases in the city during the last two

Discuss.	-Week Ending- Non. 28. Dec. 5.
Typhus fever	1 4
Typhoid fever	
Measles. Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	